

there has, during the last ninety days, been a somewhat severe pressure in the monetary affairs of the country, and the moneyed institutions of a neighboring state seem to be giving way before it. Yet it is believed that no bank in Maine will be seriously affected, nor is it presumed that there will be any in New England; nor will a well regulated bank be troubled anywhere. There must be something wrong in the conducting of a banking institution which fails to perform all its duties to the public amid the abundant resources of the country as they now exist. The present pressure must soon pass away. It would indeed be strange, with a greater amount of specie than ever before in the country, with a very large balance of foreign trade in our favor, that this pressure should be of great severity, or of long continuance.

True, from the unexampled pressure of money in England; from the fact that a very large portion of the oldest and strongest mercantile houses there have failed; from the fact that British bills that for a long period have formed a portion of the currency of the commercial world, have ceased to perform their usual office, and become dishonored; from the fact that our merchants, with bills on England in their pockets, have been compelled to find other means to make their purchases and cancel their indebtedness in England, has arisen a call for specie for exportation—but to a small extent compared with the importation of the past year. This call must soon cease, and abundance and prosperity again attend our business affairs.

A. LYON, Bank
N. EMBURY, Commissioners.

Abstract of the Land Agents' Report.

Of the lands held by this state in severalty, there have been sold thirty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six acres for the sum of thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars forty-four cents.

There have also been sold four thousand nine hundred and fifty acres, which had reverted to the state, for the non-performance of the conditions of previous sales, for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars nineteen cents.

The quantity of land owned by this state in common with Massachusetts, which has been sold is one hundred thirty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-four acres, the purchase money for the same amounting to one hundred fifty thousand three hundred twenty-two dollars and eighty-two cents, one half of which sum, viz: seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty-one cents is receivable by Maine.

In obedience to the resolve in favor of the trustees of Thomaston Academy, I have conveyed to them the west half of township numbered seven in the fourth range of townships west from the east line of the State, satisfactory evidence having been adduced of their compliance with the conditions upon which the grant was made.

The amount paid by this department into the state treasury during the past year is one hundred fifteen thousand one hundred seventy-one dollars and sixty-seven cents, which has been received upon notes, stumpage bonds, and from the sales of lands. The past year has been peculiarly prosperous for the lumbering in common with other business interests, and in consequence the receipts of this office have been larger than anticipated at its commencement.

The following townships of undivided lands have been surveyed, viz: townships numbered nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen, in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth ranges west from the east line of the state. The timber upon territory equal to about five townships of this survey, may, by means of the improvements of the Lake Heron Dam Company, be brought down the Penobscot waters, although all of the above townships are located upon the Allagash river, one of the large tributaries of the St. John; this circumstance is regarded as giving large additional value to this portion of the survey over those townships the timber upon which must find its way to market down the river St. John.

Mr. Jacob W. Stinchfield was employed to explore the above townships, at the same time for the purpose of estimating the timber thereon, and making examinations necessary to fix the value of the same. This duty he has thoroughly performed upon all excepting townships number thirteen, in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth ranges, which he had not time to examine, and by his report there is upon the twelve townships explored, ninety-one millions eight hundred thousand feet board measure of pine timber, suitable for board logs, nearly one half of which, it is believed, may be floated down the Penobscot.

Township letter E, in the first range of townships west from the east line of the state has also been lotted for sale and settlement. The land agent of Massachusetts and the undersigned, contemplate making further surveys the ensuing season, in that portion of the public domain lying between the west line of the seventh range and the east line of the eleventh range, constituting an area of about twenty-five townships. Preparations will be made to start surveying parties as early in the spring as business can be commenced with advantage.

The legislature at its last session, authorized the land agent of this state to expend upon the Fish River Road, three thousand dollars, provided Massachusetts should expend a like amount for the same purpose.

The agent of Massachusetts, with his usual liberality, concurring in the propriety of the expenditure, we have applied to that object nearly the amount allowed.

Mr. Nathaniel Blake was appointed to superintend the outlay upon the road beyond township number eleven in the sixth range. Under

his superintendence the road from that township to Portage Lake has been turpiked, with the exception of about one mile through cultivated land. Beyond the Portage Lake he was directed to expend so much as should be indispensably necessary to render the road passable, the amount being unavoidably left to his discretion.

In addition to the foregoing, the land agents of the two states, under an arrangement with Ira Fish, Esq., have caused a bridge to be erected across the Aroostook river, on the line of the Fish River Road, in township number eleven range five, and an alteration to be made in the location of the road of about one mile and a half. The cost of the Bridge will be twenty-eight hundred dollars, of which sum eighteen hundred dollars are to be paid by this state and the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the residue by means of private subscriptions made for that purpose by the citizens of that township, whose liberality and enterprise are entitled to much commendation.

The bridge is a valuable and permanent structure, the want of which heretofore has been much felt by the citizens of that portion of our state, and by those having occasion to travel in that quarter. The alteration in the road has not yet been completed, but will be early the ensuing summer. When this is finished, the amount expended will be some less than that authorized by the legislature at its last session; the precise sum I am not able to state, in consequence of vouchers not being yet returned to this office, and the settlement of these accounts must therefore, be postponed to the ensuing year.

I will add, that passing as the Fish River Road does in its almost entire length, through lands not taxable, it will be incumbent on the legislature to authorize expenditures, from time to time, to open it more thoroughly, and to keep it in repair, as otherwise the benefit of previous expenditures will be in a great measure lost.

Upon the Military Road, three hundred and eighty-five dollars have been expended in making the ordinary repairs; the entire amount authorized being five hundred dollars. The balance will probably be called for before the meeting of the legislature, and I would recommend that the expenditure of a like amount be authorized for repairing this road the ensuing year.

A bridge has likewise been constructed over the Mattawamkeag river where the road from Smyrna to the Aroostook Road crosses the same, at a cost of six hundred dollars. This was done by contract with John Rollins, Esq., and at the joint charge of Maine and Massachusetts.

The appropriation for the repair of the Baring and Houlton Road through the town of Baileyville, has been expended under the superintendence of John N. Farrar Esq., whose accounts have been settled. The appropriation for the repairs of the same road through the Indian township, has been expended under the supervision of Putnam Roll, Esq., whose accounts have likewise been audited, allowed and paid.

John Y. Putnam, Esq., was appointed the agent to expend the sum appropriated for the repair of the road through township number eleven, at the monument, which service has been performed, and the bills paid.

A contract has been made with Putnam Roll, Esq., to rebuild the Lewy's Island Bridge, for nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, which work by the terms of the contract is to be completed by the 20th of March next, so that no interruption will occur to the travel upon the Houlton and Baring road.

Under the resolve providing for building a road through Dunn's Notch, in Andover north surplus, I have contracted with J. N. Bragg, Esq., to construct the same in conformity with the provisions of said resolve, and for the sum authorized thereby to be paid.

Andrew Hall, Esq., was appointed by my predecessor, to expend the appropriation for repairing the Moosehead Lake Road, and a large part of the appropriation has been advanced to him, but his account has not yet been received.

No expenditures have been made upon the Eastern Aroostook Road the past year.

During the year past, but few sales have been made of settling lands, owing, in no small degree, to the great depression of the lumbering interest upon the St. John. The farmers upon the Aroostook in former years have found a ready market for their surplus products among the lumbermen in that region and at richly remunerating rates. The decline in the price of timber in 1846, induced the passage of a resolve prohibiting the granting of permits to cut timber upon the St. John and its tributaries, which has to a very large extent arrested the lumbering business in that quarter and thereby seriously affected the agricultural interest.

It is confidently hoped that ere long it will be proper once more to open the Aroostook and St. John valleys to lumbering operations, which will again afford a vent for the surplus agricultural products of that region, and in no small degree stimulate the settlement of the public domain. I would not, however, recommend a change of the law at present, any further than to authorize the granting of permits to cut and haul timber sufficient for domestic consumption and manufacture; that this is expedient must appear from the fact that upon the St. John and its tributary streams there are twenty miles for the manufacture chiefly of small lumber, which depend for their stock almost entirely upon the public domain. Sound policy dictate that these mills should not be compelled to be idle, as without a change in the law they soon must.

The past year, permits have been granted to gather up and haul the down pine upon various townships, being the refuse left by those who have heretofore made square timber upon the same. It was conceived that this course did not militate with the terms of the law, and it is clearly the dictate of a judicious economy to make sale of that, now, which in a short time

must decay and become of no value; no serious inconvenience will therefore arise the present year to the mill owners, from the existing prohibition upon the granting of permits in that quarter, but this source of supply is but limited, and hence I recommend the change in the law above referred to. The intent of the resolve prohibiting the granting of permits upon the St. John and its tributaries was undoubtedly to put a stop to the cutting the square timber for the British market, and the proposed alteration would not in the least conflict with that line of policy.

In relation to the amount due to this state for stumpage of timber cut upon the rivers St. John and Aroostook, under permits granted in 1845, I have to say that the commission created by resolve of the legislature at its last session, met and heard the parties and fixed upon a basis for settlement, all which will be submitted in a report of that body.

The meeting was held in October last and measures were taken to notify persons interested and to secure our demands, but owing to the lateness of the season and the financial disasters occurring at that time in Great Britain seriously affecting the business of the province of New Brunswick, but little progress has been made in obtaining additional security, though it is confidently expected that nearly all may be adjusted in the course of the next season.

The quantity of lands at this time belonging to Maine, including her interest in the individual territory, is about two millions three hundred thousand acres, but it cannot be stated with precise accuracy, for the reason that an area supposed to contain about fifty townships as yet remains unsurveyed.

It is impossible to fix the actual value of the public domain, but it is believed that it may be safely stated at half a dollar per acre, as being within the amount which the state will realize for it. Many tracts are worth, much more than that sum while others are worth less.

I deem it proper to suggest that by the terms of the charter of the Heyon Lake Dam Company granted in 1846, the legislature is authorized to fix the amount of toll which that corporation may demand for passing its works; this power has not yet been exercised; but inasmuch as the lumber upon several of the townships surveyed the past season will use the erections of that company in its transit to market, it will be proper to adjust this toll before sale is made of these tracts or operations permitted thereon.

The receipts of the land office are necessarily affected by the same general causes which influence all other kinds of business; but should the spring prove propitious for bringing to market the lumber cut the ensuing season, the payments of this department into the treasury for the year 1848 will not fall short of one hundred thousand dollars.

SAMUEL CONY, Land Agent.
December 31st, 1847.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Sunday, the 21st.

The state of England is comparatively quiet. A Provisional Government of Milan has expelled the Jesuits. Fifteen convents of that society in Lombardy have been closed, and their entire property sequestered.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND. The Chartist Convention has resumed its sittings in London, but the proceedings are not of much general interest.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday night, Lord Palmerston announced that Prussia and Denmark have accepted the mediation of Great Britain, and that negotiations are now going on for an amicable settlement of all the questions in dispute. The importance of this announcement, particularly and commanding, can hardly be overrated.

FRANCE. The Elections in France have resulted in the success of the Moderate party.

Mr. Ruch, the Minister at Paris, has presented to the Provisional Government, letters of recognition to the French Republic from the Government of the United States.

The French government has abolished slavery in all the colonies and possessions of the republic.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN. Hamburg papers give some further particulars of the capture of Schleswig by the German troops. During the retreat of the Danes some further attacks were made upon them by the Germans, whose troops have entered Elmshorn, whence some Danes returned on board their ships of war, which were detained in the harbor by an easterly wind, and which appear to have changed sides during some time with the Prussian artillery.

We understand that the accounts published of the killed and wounded are by no means exaggerated, but in fact uncertain. It is further asserted, that 2000 men with many officers, were taken in one galleon near Danzig.

The Danes are replying and continuing retreating, having no chance against the overwhelming force of the Prussian and Hannoverian troops.

POLAND. In Poland the most frightful excesses continue to occur; bloody engagements take place perpetually between the landwehr and the military, and attacks on the lives and property of the Jews and Germans are the order of the day. Prince Czartoryski has addressed a letter to Count Arnim, at Berlin, full of bitter disappointment at the inaction of all the hopes held out by the Prussian Government of the restoration of Poland. He has quoted Berlin "with a heavy heart from the disappointment of these bright anticipations."

A letter from the frontier of Poland states that the Russian military forces concentrated at this moment in the kingdom of Poland consist of army corps of 40,000 men each.

RUSSIA. Letters from St. Petersburg, dated 18th ult., state from authority, that a treaty of offensive and defensive between Russia, Sweden and Denmark, is arranged, and will positively be ratified in the event of an entry of German troops in Schleswig, in which case Denmark will be supported by the whole forces of the other two powers.

The scheme of Nicholas is stated to be no less than a union of all Slavonic tribes into one gigantic Federative monarchy, and consequently the attainment of an unlimited sway over Europe. Immense military preparations are still going on through Russia.

TRANCEY. A letter from Constantinople, dated the 17th ult., confirms the report of a revolt in Moldavia. Letters from Galatz state that on the 9th of April, Jersey was the scene of terrible disorder. It appears that an attempt was made at a revolution, and the lives of the Prince and his family were in danger.

Russia has offered its intervention in case of any further breaking out, and it was understood that the offer had been accepted.

BOHEMIA. In Bohemia, the dissension between the Slavonic and Teutonic races continues. The German flag has been torn down, and the Bohemians are said to have menaced the Germans with expulsion. The favorite idea of the insurgent parties is the formation of a great western Slavonic state, in which Russia would be included. The antipathy of the Jews is more violent than ever.

The proposed fundamental law for the constitution of the German empire was laid before the German Diet on 26th ult., by the committee of 17 men of confidence.

Mehemet Ali is at the point of death, with no hopes of recovery.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—It must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, MAY 30, 1848.

A Voice to the People.

By referring to another column the reader will notice that Gen. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, and Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, have been nominated by the Baltimore Convention, under circumstances the most conspicuous, as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The result thus far can but be gratifying to every democrat. A better selection could not have been made; and their triumphant success can hardly be doubted. Of the history and qualifications of these distinguished men, and their claims upon the people we may speak at some future time.

It being the duty of every democrat to consult the interest of the great party of our State and Nation to which he belongs, it may be well to look back upon its progress, and its principles, to prepare to act more understandingly in relation to the present and the future. To this end we have long thought of preparing a few articles, and as now is a good time, we commence by offering a few preliminary remarks by way of introduction to the series.

The Democratic Party, founded upon the broad basis of the rights of the people, and the sovereignty of the States has struck its roots deep in the affections and the confidence of the public. It has never been ashamed to take to itself the appellation of the "Democratic Republican party." It sprung up in the days when the infusion of Democracy into our institutions was cherished by its leaders as its most valued ingredient, and when no man who ranged himself under its banners ever blasphemed the name of "Democratic Republican." It was designed from its infancy to that perpetual struggle which, in every State has been found to be the price of liberty. It grappled in its cradle with the spirit of Feudalism. It triumphed, and ultimately extended in its peaceful victories over the Union. But it was destined to contend with an unyielding adversary. It struggled hard with the shattered remnant of Federalism through the administrations of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and in the last years of the latter, found its predestined foe rallying under the banner of an anti-war party, and the H. R. Convention. It has since been encountered in various forms by the same unyielding opponent, and for the last thirty years it has been continually wrestling with it in the different shapes which it has assumed. One while it is the spirit of monopoly, building up, by odious tariffs, princely fortunes in one portion of the Union at the expense of another. Then it is the monster power, sweeping all before it—rearing its gorgon crest, and boldly assuming to sway the destinies of the nation, until, in a spirit of magnanimity, it is abandoned the power to which it arrogantly attributed the salvation of the country. And panics and falsehoods and false promises, and every other possible means were resorted to, to compel or induce the people to submit to their will. Yet in all these conflicts, "the Democratic Republican party," have maintained their principles without striking; and what was democracy in the beginning is undiminished now under the same name. In war, they have been found to a man under the flag of their country, and in peace, under the banner of the Constitution. They have been consistent and uncompromising defenders of the rights of the States, but they have ever been at the same time the devoted supporters of our glorious Union. From an innumerable handful in the early days of our Republic, they soon multiplied and extended themselves by the influence of their liberal principles; and at the commencement of the present century, the reins of government had fallen into their hands. For fifty years, with the exception of one or two disastrous intervals they have been in the ascendant. During that time, whatever evils may be alleged, the prosperity of the nation, in extent, in population, in wealth, in the comforts and re-

finements of life, and in the general happiness and prosperity of the people, our progress has been without a parallel in the history of the world. Abroad the name of "America" is an honor; for it has been exalted not more by the laurels achieved in battle and by the intrepid assertion of our rights, than by the peaceful fruits of that great principle of our party, "unflinching respect for the rights of other nations—unshrinking defence of our own." Such are the happy results of the predominance of our councils, and among the people, for fifty years past, of the principles of Democratic Republicanism, the influence of which is now felt in favor of liberty throughout all Europe. Are they evidences of that miracle which, for the whole of that time, has been cast into our teeth? And yet the tongue of reproach has never been still. Under Jefferson and Madison, the seers, and the prophets of national ruin, could see destruction and the overthrow of our institutions, as distinctly as they afterwards saw them in the excited era of Gen. Jackson, and the peaceful administration of his calm and self-poised, though firm and steadfast successor, or as they now foretell them in the wise, energetic and independent Administration of our present Chief Magistrate—or in the continued success of the Democratic party. Their vaticinations have been continually falsified by events. What confidence, then, should be reposed in them? Shall we lend too ready an ear to imputations of misrule and corruption, and the undue influence of power, which have been a thousand times thrown out with reckless boldness against every Republican Administration, that is true to its principles, because the ceaseless diligence of their adversaries may have discovered some error in the conduct of affairs—some spot or blemish on the page of its history? Remember that freedom from error is not the lot of humanity! Remember how often they have cried "wolf" when you have yourselves declared there was "no wolf!" Remember how often they branded a chosen servant with the appellation of tyrant, who in the retirement of old age evinced his perfect freedom from the lawless ambition of tyrannising over his country? Judge from these specimens how far we may trust the reckless denunciations which are daily intimated against the gentleman now at the head of the Administration, and probably will be against the one you would have succeeded him. Judge him, and the candidate nominated as his successor, as you would be judged yourselves; and if in the tenor of his Administration you perceive that he is true to the principles of the party to which you attach yourselves, and judging from the past have reason to believe his proposed successor will be; let not minor considerations induce you to abandon, not only them, but your party—not only the Administration of Democracy, but yourselves. For depend upon it, the present is a contest for predominance of the principles of "Democratic Republicanism." Think you to sustain these principles by suffering or uniting in the election of a Whig, even if he be but a "moderate Whig," which means that he is moderately opposed to Democracy, when they have ever repudiated the name of our party—and adopted an appellation which is used to cover every shade and variety of opinion.

STEAMBOAT EXPOSITION ON THE KENNEBEC.

On Tuesday last, at about 11 o'clock, A. M. one of the Waterville steamboats, called the "Halifax," blew up in the lock of the Kennebec dam, while being locked through in its trip down the river, destroying the lives of most of the crew, and badly injuring others on board. The report of the explosion drew a large number of citizens to the scene of destruction. The boat was a complete wreck—the funnel, upper works, and parts of the engine, were scattered to the four winds. A car of the boiler, weighing between fifty and sixty pounds, was found some forty rods distant from the scene of the disaster. Each being the condition of the boat, the anxiety to learn the extent of the loss of life occasioned by the disaster was intense—no one knew the number on board. It was soon ascertained that the number on board did not exceed sixteen or eighteen, and that some six or eight of these must have fallen victims. Four dead bodies were soon found, and two more in the course of the day. Three others have since been found. The Halifax was a new boat, this being only her second trip to Augusta. The accident is said to have originated in a neglect to let off steam, on the arrival of the boat at the dam; but the precise cause is also said to have been connected with a trial of speed between this and another Waterville boat, in their passage down the river. How this may be we know not. We hope, however, the matter will undergo investigation. We understand that a jury of inquiry is now or has been in session, who will inquire into the causes of the disaster, and the results of their labors will probably be made public very soon.

Orders have been given for the immediate removal of the Wampanoag Indians from Iowa, to their new home north of the St. Peters river. They are now collecting, and are to start about the first of June. They number about 3000. The extent of country which will thus be added to Iowa is about 40 miles wide, and 100 miles long, and most of it is as good as is to be found in the State, with strong indications upon a portion of it, of great mineral wealth.

Neatly as many votes were given in the city of Paris alone at the recent election (210,000), as under Louis Philippe were given in the whole kingdom.

A new counterfeiter on the five dollar bill of the Connecticut River Banking Company at Hartford, Ct., have made their appearance.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

We are unable to give more than the result of the doings of the Baltimore Convention this week. For this we are indebted to a friend for a copy of Saturday morning's Argus containing the following telegraphic despatch.

GEN. CASS NOMINATED!

"We learn by the telegraph to the Umpire yesterday afternoon, that on Thursday, Gen. CASS was nominated on the fourth ballot, as candidate for President. The ballot was as follows: Cass, 179; Buchanan, 30; Woodbury, 38; Butler 3; Worth, 1.

"The vote of the New England States was as follows: Maine 9 for Woodbury; New Hampshire 5 for Woodbury; Massachusetts 4 for Woodbury and 8 for Cass; Vermont 6 for Cass; Rhode Island 4 for Cass; Connecticut 8 for Woodbury.

"Gen. W. O. BUTLER received 255 votes and was declared nominated as the candidate for Vice President. The delegation from New York did not vote.

"Thus is this important and interesting matter settled. The Convention has selected a strong and highly popular ticket. It will be elected by a TRIUMPHANT MAJORITY."

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. Schooner May arrived at New Orleans on the 18th from Vera Cruz. At last a quorum of the members of congress are said to have assembled at Queretaro, and to be waiting the arrival of the American commissioners to commence their deliberations on the peace question. The speculations as to the result are of the most opposite and conflicting character.

A pronunciamento from Queretaro dated April 27, 11 o'clock at night, announced that the Mexican nation, by the omnipotent exercise of its will, has discarded what is called the general government of the nation established at Queretaro and prostrated to the earth its treacherous oppressors at 9 o'clock on the night of this day. It did this without any resistance, and proclaimed the only plan which under present circumstances can save the country. This was war—War without truce or quarter, until an honorable peace is conquered! Whether this is anything more than a handbill remains to be seen. American deserters are said to be continually arriving at Queretaro. The garrison at Queretaro is now composed of 920 men.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of Wednesday evening publishes the following paragraph:—We have received nothing from the South in relation to the matter.

IMPORTANT RUMOR. As we go to press, the rumor is rife in the streets, and it is generally credited, that the Treaty of Peace has been ratified by the Mexican Congress! The excitement is great in consequence; but as yet we have no evidence to induce us to place any confidence in the rumor.

THE MAINE WHIG STATE CONVENTION at Augusta, on Thursday last, selected Elijah L. Hamlin, of Bangor, as the candidate for governor. He is one of the first who took ground for Gen. Taylor in this state.

Hon. Edward Kent of Bangor, and George C. Gekke of North Anson, both Taylor men, have been elected delegates to the whig national convention, Charles S. Davies of Portland, and B. W. Hinkley of Bluehill, both friends of Taylor, were chosen for electors at large.

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL. The following are given as some of the principal provisions of the bill reported by the Post Office Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives:

The circulation of all newspapers free of postage within thirty miles of the place of publication, not above the superficies of 1200 square inches.

Under one hundred miles and over thirty, one-half cent, over one hundred and for any distance one cent.

Newspapers above 1200 inches to pay pamphlet and Magazine postage, which is two cents for the first ounce, and half of one cent for all greater distances.

Newspapers under 500 square inches go free for the first thirty miles, and pay quarter of one cent for all greater distances. Transient newspapers pay two cents when sent from this office of publication.

Publishers of pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, are allowed a free exchange, the same as the publishers of newspapers.

Drowned, in Songo Pond, on Thursday, 9th inst, Mr. Ephraim Holt of Bethel, aged 21. He went out early in the morning for the purpose of fishing, got upon a raft, and, it is supposed, accidentally slipped off, and being unable to swim, perished.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY. The New Orleans Crescent states on the authority of the Gen. Cushing, that the next meeting of the Court would, in all probability, be at Washington or some place near there, and that there was no telling when the investigation would end.

ATROCITIES IN YUCATAN. The accounts from Yucatan state the dreadful barbarities practiced by the Indians on their captives. More than thirty thousand men, women and children have been assassinated. One hundred and seventy-one women and children were shut up in an enclosure, where they suffered every brutality, and after thirteen hours torment, were all murdered.

Some folks say that a poor excuse is better than none, but we heard of a woman the other day, whose neighbor sent in to borrow an old kettle, and was answered that she didn't see how she could spare it, as one of her children was kind of sick.

The Abstracts of the Reports of Bank Commissioners and of the Land Agent crowd our Legislative Summary. However there has not been much of interest in the doings of either branch, except the election of U. S. Senator. Hon. H. Hamlin was elected Thursday, on the part of the House, by a vote of 93 to 45, and by the Senate on Friday, by vote of 23, to 4 for Hon. G. Evans, as a Senator in the U. S. Senate to take the place of H. W. B. Moore, appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John Fairfield.

BURGLARY AND ASSAULT.

The usual quiet of Winthrop village was disturbed by an alarm given that the house of Janus Towle, who resides a little out of the village, had been broken into, and Mr. Towle severely beaten by the robbers and left, as it supposed, for dead. Mr. Towle and his wife two very respectable and aged people, residing in their house alone, which is near the fourteen section of the railroad, on which are some shanties, occupied by operatives on the railroad. About eleven o'clock on Saturday night, the doors of the house was beaten in by an axe, Mr. T., who was awakened by the noise, sprang up and perceived a man approaching him, asking what he wanted, the man, with an iron brogue, said to him, their is money in the house and if he did not kill still he would murder him on the spot. As Mr. T. did not seem disposed to keep still, the burglar commenced pounding him with a club on the head and body. Mr. T. at the same time saw that somebody had left the house, and Mr. T. crawled to a neighborly house and gave the alarm. It was found that they broke open a chest of drawers and rummaged about but finding no money, took nothing. A lady had been upset on the floor, and a number matches were lying around, partly burnt in attempting to light it. Mr. T. is a man of property, but does not keep much money by him. He had about ninety dollars paid him a day or so before, but the robbers did not find it. The Irishmen have been arrested and put upon trial. [Maine Farmer.]

A CHANCE FOR TEACHERS.

Young men of all parts of the United States, who have received a good English education and who are accustomed to teach, will receive information what they can turn to their advantage, by applying immediately by letter, post paid, to box 19 New York Post Office. Applicants must furnish member to send respectable references, without which no communication will be attended to. The references ought to be to persons interested in education.

Those who wish to avail themselves of an opportunity to obtain a respectable livelihood, and do well to write immediately, as many of the best situations in different parts of the Union are being filled up every day. Remember, box 19, New York Post Office. Editors are requested to copy this paragraph, and thus point the way to thousands of young men now seeking employment, where to find it.—[New York Herald.]

The Cincinnati Gazette, recording the circumstance that a negro man killed his wife, his child and himself in Covington jail, rather than taken by a new master to New Orleans, says—

"The act is a horrible one, and its recital makes the blood run cold. But had a slave in Rome in the days of Roman grandeur, under like circumstances, committed a like deed, the fact would have come down to us embalmed in classic history, and been transferred thence to our school books, to excite in them the admiration of children."

It is very hard not to speak at all, but much more so to make a long discourse without abundance of faults in it. We often say that to others without necessity, which would be very important for us to say to ourselves.

The son of Murat, who recently left the United States for France, has been elected a member of the National Assembly from the department of Lot.

FATHER MATHEW.—Serious Charge against him.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal boldly charges Father Mathew with having become a *British Spy*; and with a design to visit the country under the protection of the British Government, for the purpose of counteracting the efforts of the Irish patriots to secure the independence of Ireland. This is a serious charge coming from so respectable a paper as the *'Freeman'*, merits public notice, though we consider it all gossamer.

Sprinkle your woollens with camphorated spirit, and scatter pieces of camphor-gum among them, and you will never be troubled with moths.

A CERTIFICATE from Mr. Ingerson,

Lancaster, N. H., a highly respectable citizen, writes that place, and the security of Concord.

I, George V. Ingerson, of Lancaster, hereby certify that I have been troubled with the Asthma for about twenty years. Last November when I began taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I had been unable to do anything for several months, and had not expected a very few nights to be able to rest in my bed. Almost as soon as I began to take it, I felt better, and have taken about two bottles. My health is altogether improved. A few returns of the Asthma, which I have had in that time, were almost immediately removed by taking the Balsam. I rest well, and my health is, and has been for months, better than at any time previous for many years. I cheerfully recommend this medicine to all who are similarly afflicted.

GEO. V. INGERSON.
Lancaster, N. H., April 28, 1846.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Arsenal Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and
the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day
May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of PATIENCE HODGKIN,
DON, Widow of James Hodgkin, late of Bur-
field in said county deceased, praying for an allow-
ance of her Testament of John C. Hawley Esq. late
of said county deceased, having presented his first
account of his administration of the estate of said
deceased.

It was Ordered, that the said WIDOW give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of
this order to be published three weeks successively
in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris
on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the
clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they
have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and
the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day
May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
and forty-eight.

ELIZABETH COBB, Executor of the last will
and Testament of John C. Hawley Esq. late of
said county deceased, having presented his first
account of his administration of the estate of said
deceased.

It was Ordered, that the said ELIZABETH give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of
this order to be published three weeks successively
in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris
on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the
clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they
have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and
the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day
May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
and forty-eight.

RICHARD TEAGUE, Administrator of
the estate of Hannah Lombard, late of Tur-
in said county deceased, having presented his
first account of his administration of the estate of
said deceased, and also his private account.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of
this order to be published three weeks successively
in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris
on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the
clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they
have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and
the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day
May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of J. S. FARRINGTON,
Administrator of the estate of John C. Far-
rington, late of said county deceased, praying for
license to sell all the real estate of said de-
ceased, as a partial sale thereof would greatly im-
prove the same, and also for an allowance of his
first account of his administration, and of incidental
charges; and also on the Petition of Mirra
Farrington, Widow of said deceased, praying for
an allowance of her Testament of John C. Far-
rington, late of said county deceased, husband.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of
this order to be published three weeks successively
in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris
on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the
clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they
have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and
the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day
May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
and forty-eight.

NATHAN GILBERT, Administrator of
the estate of Daniel B. Mills, late of Bethel in
said county deceased, having presented his first
account of his administration of the estate of said
deceased, and also the Report of the Commissioners appointed
to audit the said Report of Dower.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of
this order to be published three weeks successively
in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris
on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the
clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they
have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and
the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day
May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of MARY ELLIOT,
Administratrix of the estate of Nicholas El-
liot, late of Bethel in said county deceased, pray-
ing for license to sell all the real estate of said de-
ceased, as a partial sale thereof would greatly im-
prove the same, and also for an allowance of her
first account of her administration, and of incidental
charges; and charges of administration, and ac-
crued interest.

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of
this order to be published three weeks successively
in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris
on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the
clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they
have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and
the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day
May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of JOHN SIMMONS, Ad-
ministratrix of the estate of Elizabeth Simmons, late
of Newbury, in the State of Massachusetts, de-
ceased, praying for license to sell all the right and inter-
est she had in certain farm situated in the town of
Newbury, in the State of Vermont, which John
Simmons now lives, for the payment of said de-
ceased's debts and incidental charges.

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of
this order to be published three weeks successively
in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may
appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in
said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next,
at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause,
if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and
the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day
May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of HOLLY HOLMAN,
Widow of Jonathan Holman, late of District
said county deceased, having presented her first
account of her administration of the estate of
the personal property of her late husband.

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of
this order to be published three weeks successively
in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may
appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in
said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next,
at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause,
if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice
that he has received from the executors of the
late and taken upon him self the trust of Admin-
istrator of the Estate of

MARTIN RICHARDS, late of Turner,
in said county deceased, by giving bond as the law
requires, and has accepted of the same, and is now
debited to the said deceased's estate, to make im-
mediate payment, and there who have any demands
thereon, to exhibit the same to him.

JONATHAN SNOWDEN.

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